DRAGGING ALONG.

The Trial of the Chicago Anarchists Still in Progress.

secution Concludes Its Efforts to Prove the Accused Guilty of Conspiracy and Murder-The Stories of Witnesses for the Defense.

EVIDENCE FOR THE STATE.

CRICAGO, July 51.—At 2:80 o'clock yes-terday afternoon the State's-Attorney in-formed the judge and jury in the Anarch-ists' trial that he had tendered all his evi-dence against the accused, with the excep-tion of some formal matter, which he proposes to put in this morning. An adjournment was then taken until to-day. The strength of the case against the accused can now be fairly estimated.

States has proven: (1) That there were in Chicago an organization of Anarchists whose purpose was the destruction of life and property and the subversion of social order. (2) That this organization existed in Chicago for over two years and that the eight prisoners were active members of it. (3) That the accused prepared for the social revolution by the manufacture of dynamite bombs, by drilling, arming and organizing. (4) That it was determined to inaugurate the revolt on or about the list of May, 1893, taking advantage of the labor troubles likely to occur at that time for the purpose. (b) That the night preceding the Haymarket explosion the insurrection was finally determined on, the signal agreed to, the weapons distributed, and the plan of operations for the slaughter of the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (3) That it may not be sainly determined on, the saingheap of the city arranged. (4) That it may sale distributed, and the plan of operations for the siaughter of the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (5) That the saking of the city arranged. (6) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (6) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (6) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (6) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (6) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (6) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (7) The police and the sacking of the city arranged. (7) The police and the sacking of the city arranged. (8) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (7) The police and the sacking of the city arranged. (8) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (8) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (8) That it may not the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (7) The police and the sacking of the city and that his confossion the police and the police and the police States Attorney Grinnell claims that the State has proven: (1) That there were

chist conspirators for connection with the Haymarket murders will cost Cook County and Chicago about \$100,000.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

CHICAGO, AUG. 3.—In the Anarchist trial Mayor Harrison was the first witness for the defense yesterday. He told how he had attended the Haymarket meeting on the night of May 4, and listended to the speeches of the Anarchists. His object was to see for himself whether or not there were any indications of violence, intending to order the meeting dispersed at the first wild outbreak. He had come to the conclusion that the meeting was a harmless affair and went home, leaving Inspector Bonfield in charge of the police at the Desplaines street station, having first ordered all the reserves at the other stations to be sent to their regular duties. Under crossexamination he told how, about noon on the day of May 4, he received an account of a rumor that the freight-houses of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway were to be burned on that evening at the close of the Haymarket, but nothing occurred during his stay there to warrant his taking action to break up the meeting.

B. Simonson was the second witness for the defense. He is a traveling salesman for Rothschild & Brothers, clothiers, and a native of Chicago. He had been at the Haymarket meeting, and had gone from that place to the Desplaines street station during the early stages of the gathering, and had held a conversation with inspector Bonfield, Captain Ward and Mayor Harrison. Bonfield, he said, had told him that if women and children were not in the crowd he would make short work of them. He had been present on the Haymarket when the bomb was thrown. It had not come from the alley, bu from a point on the sidewalk twenty feet south of the alley; it had fallen among the police. He was most positive on the latter point, and hung to it tenaciously under the hottest cross-examination of which Attorney Ingham is capable.

Ludwig Zeller swore that Spies had attended the neeting held near McCormick's on the 3d of May and made a

Ludwig Zeller swore that Spies had attended the meeting held near McCormick's on the 3d of May and made a speech there at the urgent request of a delegation from the Lumber Shover's union, which at that time had its head quarters at No. 54 West Lake street.

Carl Richter, a journeyman harnessmaker, working at Fenton & Co.'s, was then called. He had occupied a position near the mouth of the alley, from which it has been stated the bomb was thrown on the night of the Haymarket meeting, and, in effect, contradicted the State's witness. Gilmer, as to Spies or Schwab entering the alley as testified to. He also swore that the firing of pistols came from the police and not from the crowd, so far as he was able to see from the point he occupied.

testified through the interpreter conceruing the scenes at the Haymarket, their evidence going to substantiate, to some extent, the theory of the defense that the police were the aggressors.

Chicago, Aug. I — In the trial of the Anarchists, yesterday, August Kramm, a carpenter, who is about the same height and build as Spies, swore that he was at the mouth of the alley with a friend named Albright during the latter part of the speeches and nail the explesion, and that about the moment the police were coming up he and Albright wont into the alley, struck matches and lit their pipes. This testimony is considered very important by the defense, their contention being that (filmer mistock the witness for Spies and afterwards concluded that Spies was lighting a bomb, when it was really Krumm lighting his pipe. Krumm was positive that Spies did not come into the alley. The witness was greatly confused in cross-examination. He swore that there were no boxes on the side-walk and that the bomb fell twenty feet south of the alley, both of which statements were undoubtedly wrong. William Albright corroborated Krumm's evidence, and also swore he heard a shot before the bomb exploded and that it came from the direction of the police.

Fred Groh, the secretary of the Carpenters' Union, and August Krause, chairman of the meeting of the union at which Engel spoke, were called to prove that Engel did not recommend his heavers to save ap money to buy revolvers, nor did he say that a revolver at three or four dollars was good enough to shoot police with. This was in contradiction of Officer Wienke's testimory.

The defense also tried to get in some testimors showing that Bailiff Kelly of the

has been received that a schooner-yacht from Philadelphia upset near the Govern-ment docks at Sandy Hook during the storm Friday evening. Six ladies and a young man were drowned. Mine of the yacht's party who were found elinging to the rigging after she capsized were rescued

by a tug.

New York, Aug. 2.—A message from Sandy Hook gives the following particulars of the disaster there: The name of the

Sandy Hook gives the following particulars of the disaster there: The name of the yacht was Sarah Craig. There was a pleasure party on board, bound from Philadelphia for New York.

The following are the names of the lost: Mrs. T. H. Stevens and her two daughters; Miss M. Stevens and Mrs. Askin; Miss Emma and Miss Bessio Merritt; Miss Maud E. Rettew and Mr. Chester Clark.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The pleasure party of the ill-fated yacht Sarah Craig left this city on the 27th inst. for an eleven days' run along the Atlantic coast as far as Newport. Mr. T. M. Stevens, his wife, two daughters and a few of their friends arranged for the trip, but Mr. Stevens was unable to get off at the last moment on account of an unexpected press of business. The party was to have visited Cape May, Atlantic City, Newport, and perhaps, other places up the coast.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—All of the bodies of those who perished by the capsising of the Sarah Craig, off Sandy Hook, except that of Miss Bessie Merritt, were brought here Sunday, accompanied by Messes. Potter, Buckley and Jordan, three of the survivors. The body of Miss Bessie Merritt was recovered Sunday, too late to be brought here with the others.

The survivors bore many marks of their dreadful experience. Mr. Buckley, who

The survivors bore many marks of their dreadful experience. Mr. Buckley, who was nearly lost after the others had been

taken off the capsized yacht, was quite badly bruised. The body of Chester Clark was considerably disfigured and told plainly of his frantic fight for life while in the cabin below.

### SHOT DOWN BY THUGS.

Particulars of the Brutal Murder at Sioux City, In., of Rev. G. C. Haddock, Who Had Been Activs in Prosecuting Law-less Whisky Men.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 5.—The assassination of Rev. G. C. Haddock, paster of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, Tuesday night, was one of the most cold-blooded murders ever committed in and, in effect, contradicted its States with new Gilmer, as to Biples or Renwal entershall the control of the control of the that the firing of pistols came from the two and to two the point and the vas able to see from the point he occur. Circaco, Ang. 4.—The proceedings in the Anarchies trial yesterized pogan with the testimony of the Anarchies trial yesterized pogan with the testimony of the Anarchies trial yesterized pogan with the testimony of the Anarchies trial yesterized pogan with the testimony of the Anarchies trial yesterized pogan with the testimony of the anarchies and the the manufacture of the testimony of the members of the result of the testimony of the point from which the bomb was thrown, and compared that the instrument of death had been huried from the sidewall at a point more than twenty fost from the product of the bomb explosion, from the product of the bomb explosion, from the result of the anarchies and the product of the testing the testing that it was ready to research the was all the result of the trial the second column of police worth that he did not see one should not be the point of the testing that it was ready by the members of the retreating cover. He was assertly cross-scan that the second column of police and the product of the testing that it was ready by the members of the retreating cover. He was assertly cross-scan that the court of the testing that it was ready by the members of the retreating cover. He was all, the result of the testing that it was ready by the members of the retreating cover. He was all, the result of the testing that it was ready by the members of the retreating cover. He was all, the result of the testing that the police day to the police of the testing that the police of th this State. The reverend man was waylaid at the corner of Fourth and Water streets by three or four men, one of whom shot him

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

The Bage of Greystone, Departs

-The Country Loses One of Her



died at Greystone this morning a few minutes before 9 o'clock. He had been enjoying his sually good health up to lest Saturday even-ing. While sitting on the stoop of his resi-dence after sundown on that evening he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his atomach and bowels, producing inflamma-tion, from which he suffered all night. On Sunday he was slightly better, and was able to ride out. On Sunday evening he felt much worse, and continued to grow weaker, but worse, and continued to grow weaker, but until last night there were no fears of the consequences. This morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles F. Simmonds and Miss Gould, a relative of Mr. Tilden, were at the bedside a few minutes before Tilden died. He tried to speak, but only moved his lips, failing to make any

Mr. Tilden, were at the bedside a few minutes before Tilden died. He tried to speak, but only moved his lips, failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully. His death occurred in the south chamber of the mansion, overlooking the Hudson.

The last hours of the deceased statesman were peaceful and painless. For several months past Mr. Tilden had enjoyed unusual health for him. He had gained in feeh thirty-five pounds in six months. He used his yacht Viking frequently, and took long carriage rides daily. His face was familiar to the people of Yorkers, and he frequently drove through the streets of the city. The last time be went out was on Sunday, when he was driven out by his faithful coachman, Denis O'Harra, attended by his valet, Louis Johansen, both of whom have been in his service for years. Saturday he was taken with a slight chill while sitting on a poreb overlooking the Hudson river, and was removed to his room where he was attended by his friend and physician, Dr. Chas. F. Simmonds, of New York, who is stopping on the neighboring estate of Hink Hrowne. The cold settled in Mr. Tilden was taken stapping on the neighboring estate of Hink Hrowne. The cold settled in Mr. Tilden was taken say and yesterday he also felt much better. Last night Mr. Tilden was taken say and yesterday he also felt much better. Last night Mr. Tilden was taken say and yesterday he also felt much better. Last night Mr. Tilden was taken say my man and yesterday he also felt much better. Last night Mr. Tilden was taken say my man and yesterday he also felt much better in the parior, and was supported to his room by his valet and private secretary. George E. Smith. On reaching his room the ex-Governor e-perienced considerable trouble in breathing. This alarmed his friends, and Dr. Simmonds was called. The patient was suffering from nausea and diarrhea, and was again placed in bed. Later he was assisted to an easy chair. Dr. Simmonds remained with him all night. Early this morning Mr. Tilden began to grow worse, and was

looks the river on the southwest.

The members of the family who are out of town were at once notified by telegraph of the sad event. Mrs. Belton, a. sister of the decessed, is at Narragarsett Pier. The widows of his brothers, Henry and Moses, are at the Tilden homesteed at New Lebanon, N. Y., with Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, jr. Miss Susie Tilden, a niece, is also at New Lebanon. Miss Ruby Tilden, her sister, is visiting friends in the upper part of the State. Andrew H. Green, ex-Comptroller of New York City, a protege of Mr. Tilden, and who was educated in his office, was also notified by telegraph. The absent members of the family are expected to arrive to night.

As soon as the news ofex-Governor Tilden's death reached Mayor J. Hartley Bell, of Yonkers, the flags on the ofty buildings were placed at half-mast. The feeling of regret is universal. Many of the inhabitants were acquainted with air. Tilden, and all speak well of him.

The funeral arrangements were placed in

of him.

The funeral arrangements were placed in the hands of undertaker Franklin A. Rigby, of Yonkers. Private Secretary Smith said this afternoon: "The death of the Governor was a great shock to us all. He had been gate well for savoral months. This morning he did not seem to know that he was dying, and made no allusion to the treatment of the consciousness until the last. He died through exhaustion. Governor Tilden never had, as has been frequently stated, any attack of paralysis. He had a fall some years ago, and this, together with rhounatism, orippied his right arm. However, he used it in writing and in signing checks. He had passed most of the time at Greystone for some years. He had not been in New York since March. The house in Gramercy Park has been in the care of a man and two female servants. He was a man of very active mind, and it has been difficult to get him to take that rest and quiet that he needed at his age. He has had a threat trouble for years, which caused an impediment in his speech. It was difficult to understand him on that account. It troubled him more particularly on lying do m. In spite of it all he went out daily driving, and used his steam yacht Viking frequently in trips to Sandy Hook and other points. He passed much of his time in reading, and had probably one of the finest book collections in this country. His reading was of a general character and embraced matters pertaining to other countries. His last cruise in his yacht was last Wednesday, when he went down the Bay."

Ex-Comptroller Andrew H. Green arrived at Greystone at 7 o'clock to night. He told a reporter that the funeral arrangements would not be made until Mrs. Pelton, the slater of Mr. Tilden, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Hasard, arrived from Narragansett Pier. They are expected to morrow. He said that nothing to the made until Mrs. Pelton, the slater of his part of the disposition of the estate. Three of Mr. Tilden, and her arrival of Mrs. Pelton.

The common country at large, telegrams began to come in from his lea

his week he diotated the presare—ms are distriction. In it he says the record was consider, from information poleed up here and there, jotted down and tessed into a drawer. These he had placed together by the aid of memory and from what help he could get from others. He arrots, he says, because he thought it might be of use to the he thought it might be of use to the

hem that they sprung from anhonest, sturdy race, of whom they could be proud. It will thus be seen that Mr. Tilden's mental vigor was unimpaired by his long illness. His appetite was good, and he ate as much as most men. He dined regularly with the family, and only differed from them in that he ate at more frequent intervals. He was perfectly able to masticate his food. He rarely ate vegetables, but was fond of fruit.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born on February 9, 1814, in New Lebanon, Columbia County, and was therefore 22 years old. He leaves one sister, the mother of the late Colonel Pelton, and several nephews, children of his brothers, Moses and Henry Tilden. He araduated at Yale College, and having studied law in the University of New York, was admitted to the bar of the metropolis. He schill, particularly in railroad litigation. Having interested himself in local and State politics, he was made Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, a position he held for thirteen years. In 1846, and again in 1872, he was a member of the State Assembly, and in 1874 was elected Governor of the State by the Democratic party. In June, 1876, he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis as candidate of the party for the Presidency. At the election in November, Mr. Tilden received a majority of the Popular vote, but the vote in the States of Louislana, South Carolina, Oregon and Florida being disputed, great popular excitement ensued, and the two political parties were forced to agree upon a compromise. A commission was appointed of five Senators, five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and five Representatives. This commission divided on party lines, and voted eight Republican to seven Democratic; and by their decision the disputed votes were given to Rutherford B. Hayes, the opposing candidate, who was declared elected President by a majority of one electoral vote. In 1889 Mr. Tilden was sgain in question for the Democratic National Convention at Cineinnati. Since that period he had lived in retirement

ploages of the Supreme Court of the United States of the Countings of trivided on party incess and voted what the publicant to serve between the country of the Country of

time when some English ladies powdered their hair with gold dust; but then they owned golden locks to start with, where as these are all black and glossy as the raven' swing .- Chicago Times.

#### THE ORANGEMEN.

History and Strength of the Order in the North of Ireland and Elsewhere.

The society of the Orangemen was founded in 1795. The first lodge was formed in Armagh, and the name was taken in honor of King William III., Prince of Orange. The object of the society was avowedly to uphold Protestant institutions and interests and thus to counteract the Roman Catholic secret to counteract the Roman Catholic secret association known as "the defenders." The two opposed societies were soon involved in fierce hostility, as nearly all of the peasants belonged to one or the other, and wherever they met in any numbers fighting and riots were sure to occur. The order waned somewhat in the early days of the century, but in 1827, when the Duke of Cumberland became Grand Master, it revived. In 1828. came Grand Master, it revived. In 1828 and 1829 a number of fights occurred which were suppressed by the militia with difficulty. In 1835 the British parliament ordered an investigation of the association. It was found that thirtyfour regiments of the army had Orange lodges; that there were 145,000 Orange-men in England and 125,000 in Ireland. men in England and 125,000 in Ireland. As the order was declared subversive of the peace of communities. Orange clubs in both England and Ireland were broken up in conformity with a resolution of the House of Commons. Orangeism was revived, however, in 1845, and still exists largely in the British islands, though its processions there are forbidden by law. It was introduced into British America in 1829, and as its meetings are not illegal there its political influence is very great and its membership enormous. A number of lodges also exist in the United States.—

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A curious mixture of races was re-—A curious mixture of races was recently observed in a Buffalo street-car.
A Chinaman with a laundry package,
a darky with a whitewash-brush, an
Indian with a basket of sassafras, an
Italian with a bag of peanuta, an Irishman, a Dutchman and a genuine American dude made up quite a "congress of
nations," as the circus bills say.—Buffalo Express. CUTTING CASE.

The President Transmits to the Senate the Report of the Secretary of State,

respondence Regarding the Detention of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican Authorities.

THE COURSEPONDENCE. WANTINGTON, Aug. 3.—In response to the resolution of the Senate asking for confirmation concerning the alleged illegal detention of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities at El Paso del Norte, the Presiauthorities at El Paso del Norte, the President transmitted to the Senate yesterday the report of the Secretary of State, together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relative to the case, under date of July I. United States Consul Brigham, at El Paso del Norte, forwarded to United States Minister Jackson, at Mexico, a full statement of the facts attending the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting and an announcement of his iBrigham's failure to procure any reply to his applications for a fair trial or the release on ball of Mr. Cutting. On July 8 the United States Minister sought from M. Marescal, the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, proper relief for Mr. Cutting. The following day M. Marescal replied that he had recommended the Governor of Chihushua to see that prompt and full justice was administered.

On July 17 Consul Brigham stated that

the President, in a brief communication, says:

"As to the inquiry contained in the resolution whether any additional United States troops have been recently ordered to Fort Bliss, I answer in the negative."

The papers were referred to the Committee on Fore'gn Relations.

The President's message in the Cutting case reached the House during the roil call, and consequently was not formally presented. It was bowever, informally laid by the Speaker before the chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. Belmont), who immediately called a special meeting of the committee to take action on the matter. It is understood that resolutions indursing in every particular the action of the Secretary of State in the premises, will be submitted and adopted.

#### Fatal Quarrel.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 3.-An excursion party was at Lake Maxenkuckel Saturday. A musician named Leslie quarreled with a brakeman on the Vandalia road and was thrashed until he cried enough. When allowed to rise he drew a revolver, whereupon the brakeman struck him a terrible blow, breaking his neck. A friend of Leslie's named McGuire then attacked the brakeman, who pounded him until it is feared he will not recover. The brakeman, whose name is unknown, escaped and has not yet been arrested. not yet been arrested.

-"What is a contingent fee?" asked —"What is a contingent fee?" asked a litigant of a well-known attorney the other day. "Well," said the legalite, "if I take your case and lose it I get nothing." "Yes, yes; that's all right." "But if I win that case you get nothing." "How's that? How's that? I don't think I understand you." The attorney calmly repeated his statement. The still nonplussed litigant persisted: "If I understand you, in neither case I get anything." "Well, you know that's not my fault; but that is the meaning not my fault; but that is the meaning of a contingent fee. Shall I bring suit? What did you say? No? Well, I am very sorry. Good-morning."— Pitts-burgh Press.

-The wealth of the Vanderbilt family is estimated at about \$200,000,000; of the Astor family, \$200,000,000; of the Stewart estate, \$100,000,000; of Jay Gould, \$100,000,000; of Rockefeller, Gould, \$100,000,000; of Rockefeller, \$30,000,000; of the several California millionaires, consisting of Mackey, Huntington, Mills, Hopkins, Flood, O'Briens, Fair, Sharon, all told, about \$200,000,000; a grand total of \$830,000,000, Yet the Rothschild family, including all of its members, could buy ont these millionaires and have a hundred millions or more left.—N Y. Herale,

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